

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed NEW YORK
HERALD.

Volume XXXV. No. 53

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th av.—
EDWIN BOOTH AS HANLEY.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
23d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—NEW VERSION OF
HAMILT.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—PROU
FRON.NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—INNIPALLEN: OR,
THE MEN IN THE GAP.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor.
Tenth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—
RIGOLETTO.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE THREE FART WOMEN.
—THE LION AT BAY.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE BURLIQUE
OF THE SEVEN.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—
CENTRAL PARK.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIO
VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIO VOCALISM.
NEGRO ACTS, &c.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 558 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN
MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN
MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASIUM PERFORMANCES, &c.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S
MINSTRELS—THE MAN ABOUT TOWN, &c.APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—
THE NEW HIDEKNOCK.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, February 21, 1870.

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BEN BUTLER and Shoo Fly Cox dined together with a large party at Dennis McCarthy's on Saturday night. Nobody was "battered" but the waiters.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN UTAH.—Our letter from Salt Lake City reveals the fact that the passage of the act to give women the suffrage in Utah was the work both of Mormons and Gentiles, the Legislature which passed it being Mormon and the Governor who signed it being a Gentile. The two parties entertain different views of the way in which it will work. Probably it will cut, like the female tongue, both ways.

OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS.—The chief of the Tonnage Bureau of the Treasury Department, in his report on the decline of American shipping, urges strong efforts to set afloat again our old commercial marine. The opening of the Suez Canal and the projected building of the Darien Canal are incentives almost as great as our national pride to revive by any means the mercantile fleet that we once had afloat. He favors all possible legislative aid.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.—Mr. Garfield in the House on Saturday reported a resolution, which was adopted, revising the rules, so as to provide for a less partial or partisan method of deciding contested election cases among members. It has been generally considered heretofore that the verdicts in these cases were rendered, as other verdicts, according to the evidence, but it has almost universally occurred that the majority read the evidence only through party spectacles.

NAPOLEON AND THE SYLLABUS.—It seems that the Papal Nuncio in Paris and the Emperor are in frequent conversations on the subject of the Syllabus. The protestations which are being made on all sides against its absurd and medieval propositions have compelled the Emperor to take the whole question into serious consideration. If the Syllabus is endorsed by the assembled Fathers, Napoleon, by implication, is declared a usurper. One word against the Syllabus from the ruler of France will be stronger than a hundred votes, and we cannot think that word will not be spoken.

The Meaning of the Democratic Strife—General Grant to be the Next President.

The present struggle in the democratic party has a meaning which will not appear to a casual observer. We see two factions eagerly warring upon each other, sacrificing the triumphs of party and their principles to personal spite and aggrandizement. The Manhattan Club and the Sixth ward have formed an alliance, at the head of which we see Samuel J. Tilden and Mike Norton, supported by a sensation opera bouffe newspaper and a subsidized organ of the roughs and thieves of this city. Thus far they have done nothing except to prevent the party from carrying out its pledges. The end of the intrigue, as it now seems, will be to destroy the democracy as an organization, continue republican ascendancy for twenty years, and secure the re-election of General Grant in 1872.

This proposition may seem to be rather sweeping. But let us consider it. At the last election the democratic party, marshalled by the Tammany chiefs, carried New York against the tremendous popularity of General Grant. The soldier's reputation swept over the country and overthrew every element of democratic strength. Far off in California there was a little successful opposition from local irritation occasioned by the Chinese immigration. In Kentucky and Maryland and Delaware there was a kind of feudal Middle Ages devotion to slavery and the plantation democracy which still survived the war, something like the whipping post and pillory and lottery wheel, which in those States even yet resist the march of reason and religion. Here in New York we had a liberal, progressive democratic organization, recognizing the lessons of the war and willing to bring itself in line with inevitable events. Upon war issues it made a battle and won it. In the submerged flood which covered the country with radicalism, scarcely leaving a spot large enough for a democratic dove to rest its feet, the democracy of New York remained intact, luminous, organized and triumphant. To New York the country looked for deliverance, and to its democracy the beginning of the reaction, which would enable it to elect General Hancock, or Judge Chase, or some acceptable leader, in 1872.

On the contrary, what do we see? The triumphant army is dissolving into a mob. What is its earliest duty? Certainly those municipal reforms which even republicans believe to be necessary for the good government of the city of New York. We have a Charter which is a thing of shreds and patches—rag after rag sewed on to the original until nothing remains but an ungainly and unsuitable garment. Plainly the first duty of this triumphant party, pledged as it is to the amplest measure of reform, and committed over and over again to the destruction of the existing commissions, is to give us a Charter which shall be the enactment of the people's will into law, the establishment upon a substantial basis of the true democratic principle. There can be no easier, no more necessary work. The party is pledged to it—the democratic party of the country looks for it with anxious eyes. Upon its success will depend the general triumph of the democracy in the Presidential campaign.

A harmonious democracy quietly proceeding to the work of reform, and showing, by the energy and vigilance of its legislation, that moderation which is the strength and beauty of victory, would have produced upon the country a profound impression. It would have been as a beacon set upon a hill shedding its light far and near. Its example would have stimulated the enthusiasm of followers, added new recruits and organized a successful campaign for 1872. All this is sacrificed to a petty and disgraceful struggle for spoils, and to-day the republican managers virtually dictate the policy of the democratic party. A few malcontents, allied with the radical politicians, control the legislation of the State. They are cheered on to their work by a couple of newspapers, which profess to be democratic, but are really republican in disguise. Under the pretext of reforming the party they are paralyzing it. A great part of the session has passed and nothing is done—nothing is heard but the quarrels of Sweeney and Norton, Tweed and Genet. What does the country care for these men—for their griefs, their ambitions, their aspirations, their sorrows? Is there anything in Mr. Norton and Mr. Genet that the democracy of the country shall prefer them to Mr. Sweeney or Mr. Tweed, or, at least, so strenuously that all good works and every wise measure of legislation must be arrested? Are their ambitions and quarrels so sacred that the democratic party must be destroyed at their whim?

Here the quarrel is, and it can have but one result. General Grant will be the next republican candidate for the Presidency, and walk the track as easily as Lincoln did in 1860, when the democratic party was rent by the ambition of Douglas and Breckinridge. If the party cannot hold together in New York, where its power has stood every assault and triumphed in the darkest hours, where can it stand, of what use is it, and why not say its usefulness is over—cut it down as something that cumbereth the ground? This will be the answer of the country to the unseemly quarrels that now disgrace the democratic councils at Albany. The wisdom and patience and moderation of General Grant, especially his financial policy, will strengthen the republican party. The folly of the democracy will make him a representative radical candidate, and the radicals will profit by the weakness and unwholly ambition now shown at Albany to sweep the country with Grant, and re-elect him by even a larger majority than that he received in 1868.

WE COMMEND the lady readers of the HERALD to the article on Fashions in Washington in another column. With so courtly a lady as Mrs. Grant at the head of affairs in the Executive Mansion, and with such beautiful and accomplished sustainers about her person as the wives and daughters of our Cabinet members, Senators and Representatives, and the grand ladies of the foreign legations, we do not see why our republican court should not do a little business in the way of setting fashions to our own people, and thus saving immense duty on Parisian importations and doing our duty by our home manufactures. Probably the only reason why we have not heretofore succeeded in this matter is that Washington is not New York.

The Erie Canal as a Public Highway—Important Bill in Congress.

We publish this morning a bill introduced in the House of Representatives the other day by Mr. Bennett, of New York, entitled "a bill to provide for the better protection of the Northern and Northwestern frontier, and to facilitate commerce and diminish the expense of exchanges between States"—a bill which we regard as embracing a measure of canal reform of the highest importance to the great grain-producing States of the Northwest and to the East, including the State and the city of New York.

The bill proposes, on the part of the United States, with the consent of our State Legislature, an issue of bonds to the extent of fifteen millions of dollars for the immediate liquidation of our Erie Canal debt, &c., and that "hereafter no tolls or tax of any description shall be levied or collected by the State upon any property transported through or upon any of our State canals, except a uniform charge not exceeding one-half mill per thousand pounds per mile, to be collected for the purpose of defraying the annual cost of the maintenance of said canals, and that any excess of appropriation or tonnage dues shall be applied to the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego canals." &c. The bill next provides further securities for the performance of the proposed contract on the part of the State, and for the appointment by the President of three commissioners of the United States, whose duty it shall be to see that the stipulations of this agreement, when made, are carried out by the State.

The main object of this bill—the reduction of the expense of the transportation of the grain crops of the great Northwest to this port and of the goods returned in exchange—is the question for the consideration of Congress. Under our present system our State canals are a costly political machine, and the tolls exacted under it so seriously affect the profits of the Western farmers in their exchanges with the city of New York that they are actively casting about for cheaper outlets. Meantime the various railway lines tapping the valley of the Ohio from the seaboard are enabled, from the costs and delays of our canal transportation, to appropriate a large share of this Western trade at figures which eat up the farmer's crops; and the strongest inducement held out for subscriptions to the Chesapeake and Ohio road, already completed half way between Norfolk and the Ohio river, is not the rich resources in minerals and timber along the line through West Virginia, but the grain trade of the great West.

The demands of this Western grain trade are annually increasing with the increasing productions of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota. To save the costs and wastages of elevators and transshipments en route to New York the producers near the river have entered into the scheme for a beginning of direct shipments without breaking bulk, by way of the Mississippi to the West India islands, Central and South America. And why not? The prosperity of Chicago from the lines east and west, and of other intermediate cities, is drawn from their grain elevators and railway profits; and if only two or three per cent of these drippings by the way can be saved by the Western grain producer he will be handsomely rewarded. We do not know why a cargo of flour may not be sent in a seagoing steamer or sailing ship direct from St. Louis to Liverpool at less cost than by way of Chicago eastward by rail or by water. We expect that before the lapse of many years (with the annexation of the New Dominion) the great water line of the lakes and the St. Lawrence, from the first day of May to the last of November, will be made equal to all the demands of the contiguous States and Territories on both sides.

We do not suppose, however, that the producers of the present heavy and still increasing surplus products of provisions in the Northwest will for many years be compelled to seek a foreign market. As population increases in the mining States and Territories, and in the wheat, corn, beef, pork, wool and whiskey producing States themselves, manufactures will be introduced and the market of the producer will be brought nearer and nearer his own door. It is, indeed, possible that within the next ten years such will be the enlargement in the Northwestern States of the Atlantic section of the cotton culture, and such the increase of cotton mills, furnaces, foundries, &c., therein, that the whole of the reduced surplus of the great wheat-producing States will be consumed in the cotton States of the Mississippi valley, to say nothing of the mining States to the west side of the Rocky Mountains. In this view Chicago has nearly reached the height of her prosperity, and she will have to substitute factories for her grain elevators, or within a short period she will begin to decline.

Meanwhile the nearer we bring the Erie Canal to a free public highway the better it will be for Western producers and Eastern consumers and New York shippers of wheat, flour, corn, beef, pork and whiskey, and the better it will be as a check upon these grasping and unscrupulous railway monopolies. Hence we approve the Erie Canal scheme of reform embodied in Mr. Bennett's bill. We think it a wise measure—good for the West, good for the East—and that, in view of the enormous railway grants of United States lands and bonds to the Western States, this proposed canal grant to New York is only a simple matter of justice and fair play.

GENERAL GRANT AFTER THE INDIAN TREATY SWINDLERS.—A letter from Washington in the HERALD of yesterday gave us the gratifying intelligence that President Grant had stamped out four Indian treaty swindlers. Although twelve are said still to exist we cannot refuse to admit that this is a good commencement and somewhat full of promise. General Grant will receive the thanks of every true American for what he has done in this matter; nor will he lack encouragement to go on. We now begin to see what it is to have an honest, a capable and vigorous man in the Presidential chair. These Indian treaties have always been fruitful sources of trouble; and as in many cases they have been made by, so they have been sustained in, the interests of a set of political corruptors. Some good fruit, it must now be admitted, has resulted from the appointment of the Quaker commissioners.

The Churches Yesterday.

The morning dawned yesterday as clear and bright and beautiful as if the departing winter was not still struggling with approaching spring. A bright sun flooded the city with its glorious light, shining upon the homes of the poor alike with those of the rich, and gilding the humble cross upon the church of the lowly no less than the lofty steeples of those grand edifices wherein are held the regular Sunday reunions of our aristocracy. It was curious to note the effect the fine weather had upon the public. All the fashionable churches were crowded to repletion, and this fact demonstrates that much of wealthy humanity's religion depends upon the state of the atmosphere. We fear, too, that it is as capricious as the weather; for when night came the rain fell and these churches were almost deserted.

Our attention this morning must be first bestowed upon the religious sanctuaries of fashion. On the attendants of these our missionary labors are most needed; wherefore it is that we shall call attention to Grace church, the Church of the Messiah, Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth avenue Presbyterian church and St. Stephen's Roman Catholic church. It was observed that in those there was not so great a display of dresses as on previous Sabbath days, but there was still much inconsistent with true religion. The devout worshippers found it difficult to inhale the odors of sanctity because of the odors of Lubin's extracts which filled the churches; and the sparkle of diamonds almost eclipsed the halo of divine glory. The sermons, however, were full of good scriptural advice, which we commend to all our readers. Dr. Potter preached eloquently on the beauties of charity, eulogized the late George Peabody and expressed regret that the wealthy were not more given to benevolent deeds. Rev. George H. Hepworth explained what heaven and hell are. He told his congregation that "getting to heaven was no part of any contract, no matter of sale and purchase," and he might have added that on the doors of the divine sanctuary there are no placards bearing the words, "No free pews here." Dr. Chapin's sermon tended to prove that "true Christianity is a belief in Christ, and that no outward forms or ceremonies are necessary to achieve salvation," while Dr. Hall referred to the lack of religion in our midst, which he thought due to bad instruction. At St. Stephen's, where the rich and the poor knelt side by side, Dr. McGlynn preached well and eloquently. At all these churches the music was of the highest order. Alto, soprano and contralto harmoniously blended with basso, tenor and baritone. Perhaps God's power and glory were sung in too strict accordance with purely earthly art, and that the singers and many of their hearers thought more of the high notes, the cadences and the trills for the sake of their melody than as hymns in praise of Him who ruleth all things. Still, music is the handmaid of religion, if even not always associated with piety.

Passing over to Brooklyn we find that in the tabernacle of Brother Beecher the congregation was, as usual, a very select and, let us believe, pious one. Beautiful flowers decorated Plymouth church, and perhaps it was these that imparted to the scene much of peace and grace. The sermon preached was devoid of mirth. The well clad sinners were not compelled to lean back in their velvet cushioned seats and with hearty rounds of laughter testify to their devotion to God. Mr. Beecher preached on the "higher Christian life," and after propounding sound doctrines to his hearers invited them to ascend to a higher plane of Christian life, which we earnestly assure his congregation does not mean higher bids for pews at the next auction sale, but good deeds and pious lives in this world. At the Lafayette avenue Presbyterian church Dr. Cuyler preached a sermon on the Voorhees tragedy and its lessons, in which he argued that the rum-sellers were responsible for the tragedy.

At all the other churches the attendance was good. Instructive sermons were preached at the Church of the Epiphany, St. George's Chapel, Seaman's Church of Our Saviour, St. Mary's and other places. Men and women with the love and fear of God in their hearts thither went, sorrowful for sins and prayerful for pardon. And on these, and also on those who make religion a fashionable observance, we trust that the divine grace benignly fell.

THE ANTI-CONFEDERATION SENTIMENT in the British Provinces has been heretofore pretty well confined to discussion and generalities. Now we see the New Brunswick government is at a deadlock, owing to an attempt to dismiss Mr. Botsford, the clerk of the Legislative Council, for annexation sentiments. The Council have declined to let him be dismissed, and claim that the New Brunswick provincial government has no right of jurisdiction over their officers. The Newfoundland Assembly has agreed to a resolution to the effect that they see nothing but what inspires apprehension in the proposed confederation with Canada.

SENATOR REVELS, of Mississippi, (free man of color), has given Senator Sumner another lesson in political ethics and the rights of man. The colored Senator, with others of the Mississippi delegation, has induced the President to delay signing the bill for the admission of Mississippi until a bill for the removal of political disabilities shall have passed both houses, some of the members of the delegation being numbered at present among the politically disabled. Senator Revels comes to his Senatorial duty with the right spirit, and his Ethiopian ethics should put Sumner to the blush. If he continues in this way he may eventually take the radical leadership himself and cut loose from Sumner's theories.

THE ROMAN CARNIVAL was opened in the Holy City yesterday. Lent, with all its repentances and fasts and recollections, is, consequently, almost upon the Catholic world—Ash Wednesday occurring on the 2d day of March. The Romans herald the advent of its vigils in sporting style. And "thus they bid farewell to carnal dishes, to live for forty days in ill-dressed fishes." Byron asks "why they usher Lent with so much glee in?" and replies, "It is as we take a glass with friends at parting, in the stage coach or packet, just at starting." So be it.

The Secretary of the Treasury on the Funding Bill.

A Washington telegram says that the Secretary of the Treasury has found it necessary to jog the memory of the Senate in regard to the importance of the Funding bill; that he has, in fact, been urging the immediate passage of the measure upon members of both Houses; that he has assurances that with the bill made a law he could fund several hundred millions of the public debt within a short time; that five-twenty-fives are very nearly at par in Paris; that the ten-forties are in good demand abroad, and that, in short, the time is favorable for the funding of the debt as proposed in his annual report at the reduced interest of four and a half per cent. It is only fair to add that some features of the despatch bear the impress of speculative motives, and that certain parties in Wall street have exaggerated Mr. Boutwell's doings. However, the minor facts are not essential to the discussion of the topic.

We presume that it is in deference to the wishes of the Secretary that Mr. Sherman, of the Finance Committee, of the Senate, has given notice that on Wednesday next he will call up the Funding bill reported from his committee, and will endeavor to keep it before the Senate till disposed of. He does not know what disposition will be made of it, as the measure will probably meet with a stiff opposition from the West. We think that, as in neither party in Congress is there any harmony upon any of the financial issues of the day, and that as every member upon every branch of the great money question has some peculiar scheme or crochets of his own, the best thing the responsible party in power can do is to fall back upon the financial measures recommended by the President, including this Funding bill. General Grant does not propose to jump at once to the moon in a jump to specie payments; he does not propose to fill every man's pocket with bank bills by unlimited or excessive issues of paper money; he does not propose to hurry up on the payment of the national debt by an increase of taxes, internal or external; nor does he propose to remove at once our burden of taxation and leave the debt to take care of itself. His programme is to reduce expenditures and to economize as much as possible; to lighten the taxes as far as practicable without detriment to the public credit; to make no violent changes in an increase or reduction of the national currency; to keep up the payment of the debt as far as we can without inconvenience to the country, and to find the remainder as fast as we can at a saving of one and a half per cent on the interest.

We expect, too, that after the financiers of Congress shall have exhausted themselves in their vain efforts to find some shorter road to the payment of the debt and a return to specie than the way indicated by the President, they will have to come to it at last; and so we think the best that the Senate can do for a beginning is to pass the Funding bill according to the plan of the administration. The Secretary of the Treasury is not the wisest man in the world, but it is evident that he understands his business better than the visionary, discordant and lamentably ignorant financiers of Congress.

Municipal Donations to Sectarian Schools.

In another column will be found some notes of a sermon delivered yesterday by Rev. Dr. Thompson, in the Tabernacle, on the support of Catholic schools by the City Council. Our pulpits are an indication, so far as they go, of the tendencies of educated thought; and the fact that they are now discussing the topic of sectarian schools in the city must be accepted as an evidence that this subject is likely to receive all the attention it seems to deserve.

Although it is written in the constitution of the State that "the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind," yet it is certain that in this city there is on the part of our municipal authority "discrimination and preference" to the extent of at least half a million dollars a year. We have a Church sustained by the political power by direct grant of money, and in so far as that fact binds Church and State we have that dangerous union. Out of the taxes paid in the city half a million is given by our Aldermen, not to the cause of religion, but to the support of the Catholic Church. This fact is, we believe, not denied by those who receive the money; for although it is in some quarters claimed that this allowance is made for the education of children too poor to attend the public schools, it is acknowledged by the bolder supporters of municipal donations that this lame excuse must be given up, and the action must be defended on the ground that the money is given in order that children may be taught in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church.

We are opposed to this use of public money because it is contrary to the law. It is not only against the plain letter of the law, but it is contrary to the spirit of every principle on which American freedom is based. It is the primary idea of our system that government is instituted for political purposes only, and if there is any one gigantic evil that our government should be guarded against it is the alliance, or even the least relationship, between political and religious authority. Opposition to that source of untold evil is in the very fibre of the American brain, and this nation will most assuredly stand or fall by this point of political principle. They who should most respect this point of our system are the Roman Catholics themselves. Of all our citizens they should be the last to encourage any tampering with this guarantee of one of their most sacred rights; for if ever there could be any change in this respect, that change would certainly not be in their favor. This is a country of Protestant people by a majority so overwhelming that its decrees could never come in dispute, and if the topic is ever pushed to an issue it will be to the injury of those in whose interest the noodles of our city government now defy the law.

One of the worst features of the case is that this evil is done by the Common Council in a bucksterring spirit. We do not accord the public plunderers with any irrepressible love of religion. They donate money to purchase the fealty of a denomination to their party. They

simply buy votes. It must be more in present greed than in far-sighted wisdom that the Catholic Church suffers itself to become any party's such a bargain; for every dollar thus gained will prove an injury greater than the worst blow of her enemies.

The Situation in Europe as Reported by Mail-Radical Democracy, Royalty and Legislation.

By special correspondence and mail details from Europe we are enabled to continue today our illustration of the condition of affairs as it existed in the Old World to the 10th of February. The exhibit is of a very interesting character, presenting, as it does, much valuable matter useful for the annotation of the current history of the day. French, English and Irish correspondents in Paris tell of the Rochefort arrest riots, the origin, progress and suppression of the movement. Their accounts agree almost completely with those already given by the HERALD special writers of the Victor Noir shooting case, the Noir funeral agitation and the general radical excitement which culminated in the barricades. It will be seen, indeed, that the present details of the Rochefort case go to show that this latter event was completely incidental to and a sequence of the Noir tragedy. The prompt suppression of the riot by the civil authorities and troops, as told to-day, is a new feature, however, and one which goes far to prove that the aspect of dangerous ferment which was presented at the moment in the news telegrams by the cable was vastly illusory. Queen Victoria's speech on the occasion of the opening of the session of the British Parliament is given verbatim in our columns, as also the motions made on the address in reply in both houses. Premier Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli were promptly in their places and, as will be seen from the large number of notices of motion which were placed on the books of the House of Commons, the present session promises to be a very animated, even excited one. Earl Spencer, in his capacity of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, described the social and governmental condition of that island before the Lord Mayor and municipality of Dublin. It is a peculiarly Irish picture, made up of glimpses of light struggling through a varying shade and gloom. It is painted by an English master, who receives twenty thousand pounds sterling a year for the work, is the patron of twelve church livings, and thus appoints just as many men for the "cure of souls," and has filled the office of Groom of the Stole to the late Prince Albert and also to the Prince of Wales. The Irish eulging, it must be confessed, slightly reached, notwithstanding his experiences and accomplishments. Amid all this tumult and turmoil and executive fitness Germany remained united, consolidated and with much material progress, despite the utterance of a few reactionary mutterings in the South. Thus does the Old World move, and so the HERALD specially chronicles the progress.

Up the Nile by Special Travel—The Herald Correspondence from the Ruins of the East.

The HERALD special writer in Egypt, dating on the 27th of December, last year, continues his account of his travel up the Nile river, with the report of his observations and explorations on the banks and in the cities which fringe the shores of the mighty Father of Waters. The letter appears in our columns to-day, in worthy continuous detail of our previous communications from the same pen. It speaks of Thebes, its ruins, palaces, tombs, legends and history. We have also a description of Tentara's Temple, a wonderful structure, dedicated to the Egyptian Venus. The tombs by the wayside are spoken of, the colossal described and mummies almost unrolled from their cerements. Luxor and Karnak are passed in review as they now appear, the mighty host of Pharaohs rescued in battle array and the plain of Thebes presented green and fertile as it was when the royal madman Cambyes marched his army to the ravage and desolation of the surrounding cities. This fine special newspaper historic reflection will enable the minds of our readers to run down time three thousand five hundred years and to almost behold all that remains in the year 1870 of the Christian era of the works of the mighty builders of the East. We may, indeed, claim, and with great justice, that "never since, nor then, till now" has a more fitting tribute been paid to their energy, perseverance and memory than that which is presented in the HERALD columns to-day.

THE GREENWICH MURDER IN HAVANA.—The Secretary of State has sent in some additional correspondence relative to the murder of Greenwich and the attempted murder of three Americans in Havana by the volunteers. The facts in the case are very succinctly stated by the French Consul General, who saw part of the shooting and demonstrated with two of the murderers. A portion of the correspondence is devoted mainly to showing that Greenwich, although a resident of New York and on business in Havana for a New York house, was not a citizen of the United States, but of North Germany. Mr. Fish may be anxious to take advantage of this fact to tide over any trouble with the Spanish authorities on account of the murder. He may consider it a lucky providence which allotted death to Greenwich and gave only wounds to our *bona fide* citizens. He may even consider it a great stroke of luck that Greenwich delayed getting out his naturalization papers, but the people and common sense demand some security for our citizens now in Cuba and reparation and vengeance for those wounded and killed.

THE ARMY REGISTER for the present year, an abstract of which we publish in our triple sheet this morning, gives a clear idea of the personnel of our military establishment. It will be seen that the work of reduction was continued with some vigor during last year. Several hundred officers retired from the service, and some thousands of privates and non-commissioned officers were discharged. Notwithstanding this reduction the army is still large enough for the present demands of the government.

If ANY ONE thinks hanging is not played out let him read a partial list in another column of persons who, through malice, recklessness or culpable negligence, have taken human life, and who are now wandering abroad untrammelled, except by the flimsy fetters of straw bail.